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## NOTES AND NEWS

**A Maine Indian Ceremony in 1605.**—The principal portion of the following account of one of the earliest native dances witnessed by a white man on the North American coast has been well known for a long time. It was printed in Rosier's *True Relation* of Captain George Waymouth's voyage to Monhegan and the adjoining Maine coast, in 1605, and has been reprinted by the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Gorges Society, and at least twice separately. I am not aware, however, that attention has before been called to the very interesting additions to the description which appear in the version printed by Samuel Purchas in his *Pilgrimes* in 1625, volume IV, p. 1662.

Waymouth came to anchor under Monhegan on Whitsun-eve, May 18th, 1605, and on the following day sailed across to one of the islands nearer the shore, at the entrance to St George's river. There he made his headquarters for several weeks, exploring the river and the neighboring country. The ship was visited by numbers of the natives, probably coming from the settlement at Pemaquid, a few miles to the west. It was probably in the evening of June 1st that two of the Indians agreed to spend the night on board the ship, on condition that one of the white men should sleep with the other natives on shore. Owen Griffin, a young man who had agreed to remain in America when the ship returned to England, if it seemed advisable to maintain the claim to a place for a settlement by leaving some one there, consented to act as hostage with the Indians. Rosier's account of his experiences, as printed by Purchas, reads :

Griffin which lay on Shoare, reported unto me their manner, and (as I may tearme them) the Ceremonies of their Idolatry, which they performe thus. One among them (the eldest of the company as he iudged) riseth right up, the rest sitting still, and sodainely cryed, *Bowh*, [*Baugh* in the 1605 version] *waugh* ; then the women fall downe, and lye upon the ground, and the men altogether answering the same, fall astamping round about with both feete as hard as they can, making the ground shake, with sundry loud outcries, and change of voyce and sound ; many take the fire stickes and thrust them into the earth, and then rest silent a while, of a sudden beginning as before, they looke round about, as though they expected the comming of something (as hee verily supposed) and continue stamping till the yonger sort fetch from the Shoare Stones, of which every man take one, and first beate upon them with the fire sticks, then with the Stones beate the ground

with all their strength : and in this sort (as he reported) they continued aboue two houres. In the time of their Pauose, [pow-wows ?] our watch aboard [the ship] were singing, and they signed to him to doe so, which he did, looking and lifting up his hands to heaven : then they pointed to the Moone, as if they imagined hee worshipped that, which when he with signes denied, they pointed to the Sunne rising, which he likewise disliked, lifting up his hands againe, then they looked about, as though they would see what Starre it might bee, laughing one to another. After this ended, they which have wives take them apart, and withdraw themselves severally into the wood all night.

GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP.

**Skeleton in Armor.**—In the last number of the *Anthropologist* I noticed a reference to the "Skeleton in Armor." In this note it is implied that soon after Longfellow visited the Fall River Museum and saw the skeleton, which was the subject of his poem, that museum was burned and all its contents were destroyed. This would lead one to suppose that the so-called "armor" was destroyed in this fire, whereas while the skeleton was destroyed, the "armor," at least in part, had already found its way to the Museum of Copenhagen where it had been sent by Dr Jerome V. C. Smith.

This "armor" consisted of a piece of brass similar to the copper breast-ornaments which have often been found in Indian graves, and a belt or breast-ornament made of tubes of brass which were strung so as to be united side by side, as indicated by Mrs Julia Ward Howe in her letter published in this journal. Two of these brass tubes were given to the Peabody Museum by the late Dr Samuel Kneeland in 1887. A reference to these tubes will be found on page 543 of volume III of the Peabody Museum *Reports*, with quite a full description, by Dr Kneeland, of the specimens in the Copenhagen Museum, and a statement that one of the tubes was analyzed and shown to be brass.

To an American archeologist the finding of brass tubes is evidence of an Indian burial since contact with the whites ; whereas similar tubes made by hammering out pieces of native copper are common in older Indian graves in many parts of the country. It will also be recalled that arrowheads made of brass were found in the grave with the skeleton at Fall River. Similar brass arrowheads have been found in other Indian burial places in Massachusetts and New York, to my personal knowledge.

Although we have not the Fall River skeleton for study, we can by inference feel confident that it was that of an Indian. I have several times found whole brass kettles as well as ornaments made from pieces of brass in Indian graves in Massachusetts and New York. Brass has

the same archeological value as glass beads and pieces of looking-glass, pewter pots, and iron implements, and simply indicates that the burial was after white contact.

F. W. PUTNAM.

**Robert Grant Haliburton.**—Robert Grant Haliburton, M.A., Q.C., D.C.L., was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, June 3, 1831, and died at Pass Christian, Miss., March 14, 1901. He was the elder son of the Honorable Thomas Chandler Haliburton, the well-known jurist, writer, and member of Parliament, whose "Sam Slick" papers justly earned him the title of "father of American humor."

Following in the footsteps of his father, the son graduated from King's College, Windsor, with high honors. Within a year thereafter he was called to the provincial bar, where his exceptional ability soon became apparent. Removing to Ottawa shortly after, he established there an extensive practice. Amongst his most important legal successes were the settlement of the Prince Edward Island land disputes in 1860, and the determination of the legal status of fugitive slaves in Canada. Owing to the belief shared by father and son that the publication of one of the former's works had prejudiced a certain section of the electorate against both, Mr Haliburton declined to accept office under the Canadian government, but he was nevertheless able to make himself a factor of importance in politics as well as in the organization of various commercial associations.

A passage in Rivero and Tschudi's antiquities of Peru led Mr Haliburton to take up the study of the astronomical element in primitive myths and ceremonials. The result of his studies as revealed in his *New Material for the History of Mankind*—unfortunately a very rare work—proved the existence of a world-wide cult founded on the worship of the Pleiades as the stars of rain and the harvest. This cult was shown to have arisen from the use of the Pleiades as time markers, their position being such as to afford the simplest, and therefore the earliest discovered, means of defining seed time and harvest. Mr Haliburton's researches in this field have been extensively used by other well-known writers, such as F. Piazzzi Smith in his *Life and Work at the Great Pyramid*, Blake in his *Astronomical Myths*, and Bunsen in his *Der Plejarden und der Thierkriess*, the last-named work being dedicated to him. He may reasonably be regarded as the pioneer of modern science in the field of symbolical astronomy.

In 1881, while at Tangier, he began the collection of notes on the folklore and mythology of Morocco. This led to the discovery of the existence of racial dwarfs in and near the Atlas mountains and won for the discoverer the medal of the Ninth Oriental Congress. In spite

of this recognition, however, "Mr Haliburton's dwarfs" as they were termed, were regarded with incredulity by many, some writers assuming a tone which seemed to somewhat pass the bounds of legitimate criticism. But these critics were soon discomfited by the acceptance of the "little people" as true racial dwarfs by such authorities as Virchow and Sayce. This discovery induced Mr Haliburton to suspect the possible existence of dwarfs elsewhere, in spite of the prevailing ignorance on the subject. Traces of them were found in the Pyrenees and other parts of Europe, and more conclusive evidence in Central America, Peru, and the Amazon country. Various indications seemed to suggest that the dwarfs might once have been a widely distributed race, possibly synonymous with pre-glacial man; but Mr Haliburton realized that the available evidence is not yet sufficient to establish such a theory, therefore he wisely abstained from presenting it. In 1897 he privately published at Toronto his various papers on the dwarfs in a volume entitled, *How a Race of Pygmies were Found in North Africa and Spain*.

Personally all those who have met him will remember him as a most genial and kindly man, who took an earnest and unselfish interest in all scientific research. Honest, fearless, yet cautious, with eyes wide open to see, tolerant of all views in the belief that even error, if honest, points the way to truth, and always courteous, even to those critics who passed the bounds of courtesy, it was not alone by his researches that science has profited, for his influence over others was as important as his work. To it we owe the Micmac studies of the late Dr S. T. Rand, besides several well-known works in the region where astronomy and anthropology meet. Nor was that influence confined to the scientific field. Perhaps the best known of Canadian poets, now deceased, declared that he and his companions had learned to look upon Mr Haliburton as a father who was ever ready with suggestion and encouragement. Such was the man whose loss all must deplore.

STANSBURY HAGAR.

**An Algonquian Loan-word in Kiowa.**—The Kiowa-English glossary accompanying Mr James Mooney's valuable study of the "Calendar History of the Kiowa," contains the following entry<sup>1</sup>:

"Taká-i-p'ódal—'Spoiled-saddle-blanket'; a Kiowa signer of the treaty of 1867, where the name appears as 'Fish-e-more, or Stinking saddle'; commonly abbreviated to *Takd-ite*. The name 'Fish-e-more,' as given in the treaty, is pronounced *Pi'semd'i* by the Kiowa, who say that it is a foreign word, old, and with no meaning in Kiowa." For

<sup>1</sup> *Seventeenth Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, Washington, p. 423.

this word an Algonquian (possibly through western American English) source suggests itself. It seems very probable that in *Fishemore-Pi'semdi* we have a word which is thus recorded in Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms" (4th ed., 1877, p. 15): "APISHAMORE (Chippewa, *apishamon*.) Anything to lie down on; a bed. A saddle-blanket made of buffalo-calf skins, used on the great prairies." In Ojibwa and related Algonquian dialects *apishamon* signifies "anything to lie down upon, so as not to rest upon the bare earth, etc.," while the cognate words *apikweshimon* and *apishkamon* mean, respectively, "pillow, bolster," and "the piece of bark on which the paddler kneels in a canoe." Form and meaning offer no insuperable objection, nor does the location (present and past) of the Kiowa.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**Eskimo and Samoan "Killers."**—Murdoch says that before the introduction of steel traps at Point Barrow, Alaska, the following contrivance for catching the wolf was in vogue. It consisted of a stout rod of whalebone about a foot long and half an inch broad, with a sharp point at each end. It was folded in the form of the letter Z, wrapped in blubber, and frozen solid. It was then thrown in the snow, where the wolf could find and swallow it. The heat of the animal's body would thaw out the blubber, releasing the whalebone, which would straighten out and pierce the walls of the stomach, causing the animal's death. Schwatka says that in Hudson bay it was twisted into a coil like a watch spring. Specimens of these wolf-killers are in the National Museum from the Mackenzie river region. They are doubled up in zigzag shape and tied with a bit of sinew. The attention of the readers of the *Anthropologist* is called to this description in comparison with what follows from *Chambers' Journal*, May, 1901, p. 345 :

In the Island of Samoa, sharks are captured in the following manner : From a piece of green bamboo about four feet in length, a strip is taken about an inch wide. After charring the points, the ends are sharpened carefully, and with great pressure the strips are coiled up into as small a compass as possible, the whole being kept in position by being sewed in the fresh skin of a fish. A dog is killed and the viscera removed. One of these coils is placed in the cavity and the dog is sewed up. When the shark appears, the dog is thrown overboard and swallowed by the shark. First the flesh is digested, then the skin of the fish with which the coil is held together. As soon as this takes place, the coil unwraps, the points stick into the stomach of the fish, which dies with lock-jaw, and its body is recovered. O. T. MASON.

**Ollivier Beauregard.**—M. Ollivier Beauregard, who died at Paris, Jan. 14, 1901, at the age of 86 years, was the author of many

articles of an anthropological nature. He was at one time President of the Anthropological Society of Paris, in whose *Bulletins* his name figures conspicuously. He wrote chiefly on Egyptian and Oriental topics, and in 1889 published a volume of ethnological and linguistic studies from the Orient. He was also a prominent member of the French Société des Traditions Populaires, and contributed to its *Revue* several papers on Malay folklore, etc. A. F. C.

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY will be held in Amsterdam, from September 9-14, 1901. The principal questions to be discussed are: First, anatomical and physiological characters of criminals, descriptive studies; second, criminal psychology and psychopathology, criminals and lunatics, theoretical considerations and practical measures; third, criminal anthropology in its legal and administrative application, principles to be followed, preventive measures, protective measures, penalties; fourth, criminal sociology, economic causes of crime, criminality and socialism; fifth, criminal anthropology and ethnology compared. Special questions, such as alcoholism, sexuality, juvenile criminality, senile criminality, hypnotism, criminal psychology in literature, etc., will also be considered.

IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., to be held July 15-27, Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Acting Assistant Professor of Anthropology, will offer a course of twelve lectures on "Education among Primitive Peoples." The aim of this course will be to consider and interpret the educational phenomena with which the various races of men began their evolution toward the culture and civilization of today; to examine and discuss those modes of thought and action, which, being at the first, have made their influence felt through all the ages of human progress, and are still potent in matters of education. Dr Chamberlain will also offer an evening lecture on "The Poet and the Man of Science."

MR GERARD FOWKE has reprinted from the *Publications* of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society his interesting account of the "Stone Graves of Brown County, Ohio." The author finds it impossible to assign a date to the remains or to determine the tribe which constructed them, although Dr Cyrus Thomas is inclined to attribute them to the Shawnee. Not more than half a dozen of the several hundred graves opened yielded specimens of any sort, a fact which leads

to the author's belief that they are not of Shawnee origin. "So far as known," says Mr Fowke, "no stone graves as complicated and diverse in structure as these exist in other localities."

DR NICOLAS LEÓN, assistant naturalist and curator of the anthropological and ethnographical section of the Museo Nacional of Mexico, has issued a pamphlet in which is given a classification of the *Linguistic Families of Mexico*, being an "Essay of Classification; with a notice of the Zapaluta language and a confessional in the same" (Mexico, 1901, 13 pp., 8"). Dr León omits the Tequistatecana stock of Mason, and adds the Chinantecana, Chiapanecana, Maratiniana, Chichimecana, Tañoana, Shoshosheana, and Coahuiltecana, the last three being included in Powell's list as situated partly within the limits of the United States.

ROMAN BREAD.—Hitherto ancient Roman bread has been known only from Pompeii. The excavations of Colonel von Grollen carried on during the last few years at Carnuntum, the ruins of which are some sixteen miles from Vienna, however, have resulted in the discovery of a bakery containing two ovens in which were found a number of carbonized but perfectly preserved loaves of bread. Carnuntum in Roman days was an important trading and garrison post. A. F. C.

DR ARTHUR HAZELIUS died at Stockholm, May 27th, in his sixty-eighth year. Dr Hazelius was the founder of the Norwegian Ethnographical Museum, and of the unique and interesting Skansen, the open-air museum in the Zoölogical Garden of Stockholm, the result of nearly thirty years of labor, where the national life of old Sweden is represented in vivid fashion, not merely by means of buildings, but also by the festivals and music of earlier times.

AN INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE has been formed in Italy to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Prof. Paul Mantegazza's entrance on his career as a teacher. This event was celebrated at Florence on April 30th, and at the same time the thirtieth anniversary of the Italian Society of Anthropology. It is proposed to collect a sum of money to be used for the endowment of the new laboratory of anthropometry which Professor Mantegazza has established at Florence.

THE SOCIETY OF GERMAN NATURALISTS AND PHYSICIANS will hold its seventy-third annual reunion in Hamburg, September 22-28 next. Dr L. Prochownik and Dr K. Hagen, Superintendent of the Museum of Ethnography, will officiate as reception committee for the Section of Anthropology and Ethnology. It is requested that the titles of casual papers be sent in advance to the last-named gentleman.



PROF. DR BRETSCHNEIDER, formerly physician of the Russian legation in Peking, died in St Petersburg a short time since, aged 68 years. He was counted among those best informed in regard to China, and published statistical works, mostly in the periodicals, on the geography, archeology, and botany of the empire. His *Botanicum Sinicum* is indispensable for a knowledge of the ethno-botany of China.

O. A. ANUTSCHIN.—On March 30, 1900, the jubilee (25 years) of Dr Anutschin as President of the Anthropological Section of the Royal Society of the Friends of the Natural Sciences, Anthropology, and Ethnography, of the University of Moscow, was celebrated. At the same time a new anthropological journal (published in Russian) was founded, with the title, *Russian Anthropological Journal*.

PROF. RUDOLF VIRCHOW of Berlin will pass his eightieth birthday on the 18th of October of this year. A committee consisting of many eminent men engaged in various fields of scientific research, has been formed for the purpose of collecting a sum which will greatly increase the Rudolf Virchow Foundation and which is to be transmitted to the distinguished scholar on his birthday.

THE ROYAL INDIAN INSTITUTE (Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië) on the 4th of June celebrated in Hague the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation with a commemorative address by Prof. H. Kern. The Queen took this opportunity to create Herr J. H. de Groot, the treasurer of the Museum, a Knight of the Oranje-Nassau-Ordens.

ARABIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY.—There is in process of publication in Liège, Belgium, a "Bibliography of Arabian works, or works relating to the Arabs, printed in Christian Europe from 1810 to 1885," compiled by Professor Victor Chervin, of the University of that city. It is a work of prime importance for all students of comparative literature, folklorists, etc.

MR J. PIERPONT MORGAN has given to the Cooper Union Museum, New York, a valuable collection of textile fabrics, illustrating the history of weaving through the Middle Ages to the end of the seventeenth century. The collection includes the Bodia collection of Barcelona, the Rivas collection of Madrid, and the Baron collection of Paris.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PRIZES.—The Godard and Bertillon prizes of the Anthropological Society of Paris will be awarded during the present year. The Godard prize of 500 fr. will be given for the best memoir

on an anthropologic subject, and the Bertillon prize, of the same amount, for the best memoir on a subject relating to demography.

MAORIS OF NEW ZEALAND.—The recent census of New Zealand, if the preliminary returns are to be relied upon, reveals the fact that the Maoris, far from dying out, have actually increased since April, 1896, from 39,850 to 43,078, a gain of over eight per cent. Part of this increase may, however, be due to the great accuracy of enumeration.

DR FRANZ BOAS, of Columbia University and the American Museum of Natural History, has been appointed honorary philologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington. The appointment will in no way affect Dr Boas' duties in connection with the first two institutions, and he will continue to reside in New York City.

AT THE STATED MEETING of the National Academy of Sciences held at Washington, April 16-18, Dr T. Mitchell Prudden, Professor of Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and Dr J. McKeen Cattell, Professor of Psychology in Columbia University, were elected to membership.

REV. J. CHALMERS, the missionary, met death on Aird river, Gulf of Papua, New Guinea, where, amidst many perils he was endeavoring to act as peacemaker between hostile tribes. His works on the natives of British New Guinea, published partly in conjunction with Dr W. Gill, are well known.

J. F. SNELLEMAN.—The new director of the Municipal Geographical and Ethnological Museum at Rotterdam is J. F. Snelleman (appointed February, 1901), who is remembered as having taken part in the exploring expedition sent into central Sumatra in 1879 by the Dutch Geographical Society.

DR WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been invited to deliver the second Huxley Memorial Lecture before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The first of the Huxley Memorial Lectures was delivered last year by Lord Avebury.

THE TRUSTEES of the estate of the late Mary Hemenway, of Boston, founder and patroness of the Hemenway Expedition whose archeological researches in Arizona and New Mexico are so well known, have appropriated \$500 for an anthropological fellowship in Columbia University.

DR WILLIAM HEIN, assistant custodian in the division of ethnology and anthropology in the Imperial Court Museum of Natural History,

has been admitted as privatdocent for general ethnography in the University of Vienna.

GREEK-RUTHENIAN DICTIONARY.—The Greek-Ruthenian Dictionary to Homer, compiled by H. Ohonowski, has been taken over by the Ukrainian Ševčenko Scientific Society of Lemberg, Galicia, by whom it is to be published.

P. G. VON MÖLLENDORF, who made himself favorably known by his numerous works on natural science, and on the ethnography and philology of China and Corea, died April 19th, at the age of 53.

DR F. W. VAN EEDEN, founder and director of the Colonial Museum in Haarlem, died May 5th, after a long illness, aged seventy-three years. D. M. Greshoff has been appointed as his successor.

MR ANDREW E. DOUGLASS has presented his collection of Indian archeological and anthropological specimens, numbering some 23,000 objects, to the American Museum of Natural History.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has received an anonymous gift of \$100,000 for the establishment of a department for the study of Chinese institutions, language, and history.

A MUSEUM OF ETHNOLOGY has been established at the University at Breslau through the efforts of Doctor Thilénus, Professor of Anthropology and Ethnology.

JOHANNES WEISMANN, for many years treasurer of the German Anthropological Society, died March 18th last at Munich, at the age of 76 years.

DR K. WEULE has been appointed assistant director in the Museum of Ethnology at Leipzig and professor of ethnography in the University of that city.

CORNELL COLLEGE, IOWA, has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr W J McGee, ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology.